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PALO ALTO

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1945

A CABINET POST FOR THE HOME FRONT

A proposal to consolidate federal services for education, health, welfare, and recreation

BY LEONARD W. MAYO

PUBLISHED BY
SURVEY ASSOCIATES

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Coming:

Special Number on Voluntary Health Service

An early issue of *Survey Midmonthly* will feature an interpretive preview of the National Health Council's three-year study of private health organizations.

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—where are the new fields of public health?

—where are the gaps in our line?

—how can we attract more capable leaders?

—how can we dovetail the work of private and public agencies?

—should we encourage fewer — but more efficient — voluntary agencies?

—how can we secure more systematic financial support?

For further details watch next month's issue!

Survey Midmonthly

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1945-46

Autumn Quarter begins October 2, 1945

Winter Quarter begins January 2, 1946

Spring Quarter begins March 25, 1946

SUMMER QUARTER, 1946

(Dates to be announced later)

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

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PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

The clip-clop of wooden clogs can be heard all over Paris, where, because there is no leather, thousands of women are wearing the platform shoes which our own smart shops are advertising as the height of beach fashion, reports Mary Lord, in an off-the-record mood. But her serious plea for full support of the foreign relief agencies of the National War Fund has behind it the grim authority of first-hand knowledge. (See page 207). She has just returned from a survey of conditions in France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries. Formerly of Minneapolis, Mrs. Lord early became an active leader in the Office of Civilian Defense both in New York City and nationally. At present, she is not only chairman of women's activities of the National War Fund but also chairman of the civilian advisory committee of the WAC.

VERY SOLVENT

Most state governments will turn toward postwar problems in the best financial position of their history—total state revenues have risen from $3,300,000,000 in 1940 to $4,100,000,000 in 1944. Biggest percent increase has been in state income taxes—114.5 percent over 1940.

POSTWAR "CROSSROADS"

For three years the late Selskar Gunn and Philip S. Platt traveled the country getting firsthand information about the present function and future role of voluntary health agencies. The report of their study, made under the auspices of the National Health Council and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is scheduled to come off the press in the late fall.

So challenging to all private social work are their findings, *Survey Midmonthly* in October will bring out a special issue as a popular preview of the report itself. Tentative title for the issue, "Voluntary Service at the Crossroads," succinctly characterizes the importance of the many questions which the health movement's private agencies must face in maintaining the significance of their role through the postwar years.

LIVE ISSUE

All signs indicate that Leonard Mayo's proposal for a federal department of education, health, welfare, and recreation will receive widespread attention. (See page 203.)

Debate there will be, about details and specifics, and congressional reaction is as yet unpredictable. But the frustrations of over-organization and lack of coordination have long been apparent, most vividly perhaps to responsible departmental and bureau administrators in Washington itself.

"Reconversion" is in the air, and the committee of which Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer are co-chairmen, has grasped firmly an issue that is likely to get bigger and bigger.

ELECTED

Final count of ballots showed reelection of Irene Farnham Conrad of Houston as president of the American Association of Social Workers for the coming year. Isabel B. Lindsay of Washington, D. C., was reelected secretary, and other officers will be first vice-president, Harriett M. Bartlett, Boston; second vice-president, William W. Burke, St. Louis; third vice-president, Alton A. Linford, Chicago; treasurer, Earl Parker, New York. Among other things, the new officers will begin plans for a twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in 1946. Birth of the association was recorded officially on June 27, 1921, during the National Conference of Social Work at Milwaukee. Old-timers will remember that it was a very hot day.

WRONG GUESSES

Pessimistic guesses about future prospects of the Office of Community War Services proved mostly wrong. Senate action restored the budget eliminated in the House, and the compromise passed by both houses carries a $450,000 appropriation for the 1946 fiscal year. This represents an over-all reduction of 50 percent of the budget originally submitted. The Social Protection arm gets about two thirds, which maintains that program at nearly the current level. The general recreation function of the Recreation Division was eliminated, but most of the remainder of the appropriation will be used by the division to carry out "its obligation to USO."

KIND PROVIDENCE

A bright day dawned last month for the hard pressed and emergency depleted staff of *Survey Midmonthly* when Kathleen Sproul dropped in, fresh from publicizing Station KGW, and before that, the Council of Social Agencies of Portland, Ore. With a rare combination of social work know-how and editorial and journalistic experience, she wanted to do just what we wanted someone to do—work in New York on a magazine for the rest of the summer. Between the lines evidence of her deft editorial touch will appear in the July, August, and September issues. Providence, we feel, has been very kind.

UNDER CONTROL

Present rate of malaria infection among American troops overseas has been reduced to one fourth of the 1943 peak by preventive measures. Danger that most virulent types might be imported to the

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United States probably has been eliminated. Possibility exists that milder forms may be imported, but control measures are expected to minimize even this.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE

Division of responsibility and coordination between public and private agencies on the international scene will come in for more systematic development, through UNRRA creation of a liaison post for this purpose in the Washington set-up. Leonard Henninger, formerly chief of liaison service of OCD War Services Branch, took over on July 1.

EDITOR EN ROUTE

It may have been the influence of Madame Schiaparelli, one of her fellow passengers on the ship that took Kathryn Close and a hundred other UNRRA personnel to London, but K. C. writes that after she had tried on her uniform for the first time she knew she wasn't made for neckties and olive drab. The letter was written as the SS Mariposa waited to sail from Boston Harbor. A card has since reached us from London, reporting safe arrival, and another from Granville, France. UNRRA teams make up there and then go to Germany, where the camps are reported to hold from 500 to 10,000 displaced persons.

GRAPHIC NOTES

The story of Flanner House in Indianapolis by Roger William Riis and Webb Waldron in the August *Survey Graphic* is of special interest to *Midmonthly* readers. . . . After the article was in type, news of Mr. Waldron's sudden death following brief illness came to us. Our readers will join us in regret at this loss, remembering his excellence as a reporter of social progress, for *Survey* and many other magazines.

The August issue also includes an interesting prophecy by Waldemar Kaempffert, "Television in 1960," and another article in the series on Health—Today and Tomorrow by Michael M. Davis.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Spotlight on current shortages of professional personnel gives interest to the following facts as of the beginning of 1945. The United States had 191,689 licensed physicians and surgeons, including teachers and those retired and disabled. This is an average of one to every 748 persons in the population. Highest ratio is in the District of Columbia—180 to 1; lowest in South Dakota—1,190 to 1. To date, 60,000 doctors have left civilian practice for the war. Of the approximately 100,000 physicians now active, 80 percent are in private practice.

NO GRAB BAG

Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Works Agency, and other federal agencies have or will have hundreds of millions of dollars worth of surplus property, equipment and supplies that can be used by health, welfare, and recreation agencies. Responsibility for disposal probably will be delegated to the Federal Security Agency, and discussion now under way looks toward some grant-in-aid principle as a guiding policy.

RAPID TREATMENT

The $5,000,000 item for venereal disease rapid treatment centers included in the 1946 U. S. Public Health appropriation takes the financing of this program out of the hands of the Federal Works Agency. The Public Health Service hopes that eventually separate centers can be closed and the program developed through general hospitals. Also planned is increased use of medical social workers, and some of the money will be used for this purpose.

VETERANS NOTES

Up to June of this year, USES had found more than 900,000 jobs for veterans. In April, 12,963 disabled servicemen were placed. . . . New rating schedule, to be used by Veterans Administration in determining disability, will be much more liberal than the previous one which goes back to 1933. The global nature of the present war necessitated inclusion of many new items. New York newspaper *PM* is running, without charge, "situation-wanted" ads for returned veterans. The deluge of answers from employers is proving embarrassing in some instances. . . . One hundred soldiers who lost their sight in World War II, have organized the Blinded Veterans Association. Main task will be to convince the public that a blind man can fill a variety of jobs.

FLASH!

This issue of the magazine was in type before Japan surrendered. Staff and printers joined in the national days of joyous thanksgiving. To avoid further delay, we are not attempting to make changes in tense or emphasis to take account of the most tremendous news of this or any other week in history.

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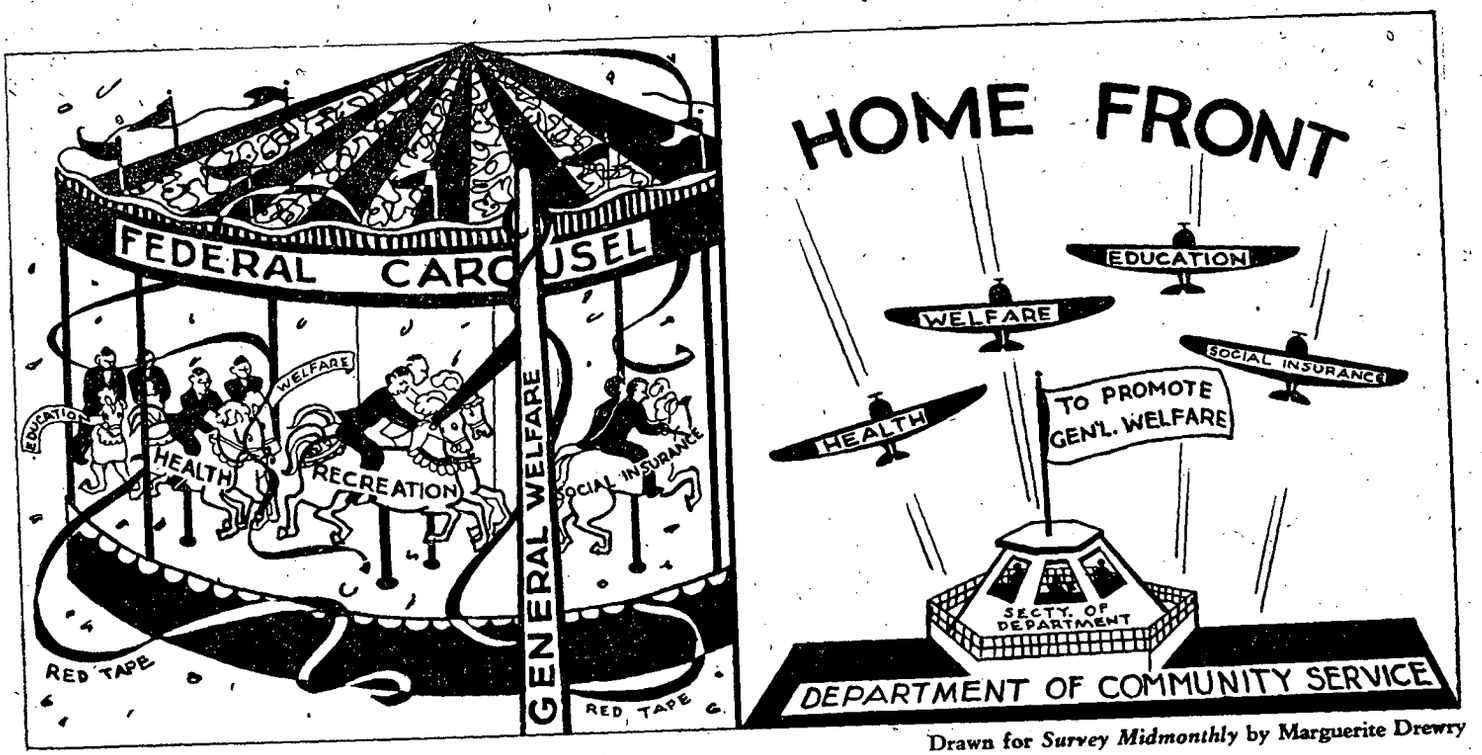

Drawn for *Survey Midmonthly* by Marguerite Drewry

A Cabinet Post for the Home Front

LEONARD W. MAYO launches a move for federal reorganization on behalf of a national committee of which he is co-chairman.

An alert junior high school student in a social studies class ran her eye quickly up and down the list of cabinet positions in the U. S. Government. "Where," she asked the teacher, "are the Departments of Education and Health and—and Welfare?" The teacher's reply was accurate if not fully informative.

"There are no such departments in the President's Cabinet, Mary," she answered, "although we do find them as major departments in state and city governments. I guess we never got around to, that in the federal government, and perhaps," she added as an afterthought, "there may have been some opposition to them."

Of course the teacher might have gone on to say that we had protective leagues for animals before we "got around" to having similar agencies for children, a Department of Agriculture before we had a Children's Bureau, and Departments of Commerce and Labor thirty years before we had a Social Security Board. She might have added further, on a slightly different tack, that the U. S. Office of Education was located in the Department of the Interior and the U. S. Public Health Service, illogically enough, in the Treasury Department until the governmental reorganization in 1939 placed them in the new Federal Security Agency, still their temporary home.

Any student as bright as Mary would be interested to know, too, that federal responsibilities falling under the broad categories of education, health, recreation, welfare and social insurance are still scattered through more than a hundred government departments, agencies, commissions, and bureaus. These functions have increased so substantially in importance and in number during the last twenty-five years that we now face a major task of analysis, integration, and coordination —in the precise sense of those words.

Shortcoming Highlights

In a very real sense the war has highlighted our administrative and organizational shortcomings in education, health, recreation, and welfare respectively, as well as the shocking lack of coordination among them. This is true with respect to local and state services, both public and private, as well as federal services.

Take day care and provisions for the returning veteran as examples. The history of the handling of day care by governmental and voluntary agencies in local communities, in states, and within the federal government during the war is not one of the bright spots on our national escutcheon. We are all in a sense responsible for what came very close at points to being a failure. We were as unprepared for this relatively simple program as we were for any other aspect of war, and largely because of inadequate organization and the wide gaps that exist between closely related services.

Day Care Muddle

The Office of Community War Services in the Federal Security Agency set up a special unit to provide leadership in the development of day care programs and standards and to assist in obtaining federal grants where needed. The Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education and the Surgeon General's Office in the Federal Security Agency had a logical and official stake in day care and, in addition, certain national voluntary agencies had a real though unofficial interest in it. The Day Care Unit in the Federal Security Agency brought the appropriate governmental groups together for joint planning and sought, valiantly, to work out a proper and workable division and sharing of responsibility among them. The Federal Works Administration, however, which had received large sums of money under the Lanham act to set up day care centers in local communities, had the real power by virtue of this fact.

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The result was weeks and months of frustrated effort against overwhelming odds and final submission to a plan under which the agencies whose functions and experience logically fitted them for day care responsibility were required to run a poor second to an agency which was never intended to administer or supervise children's services. How this agency, dealing largely with public works, was assigned funds for day care is a long story which has no place here. It is an excellent example, nevertheless, of what will continue to happen until the major welfare functions in the federal government are properly organized in relation to each other and, in the judgment of this writer, until the welfare functions and such closely related major activities as education, health, and recreation are brought into the same organizational orbit with lines of relationship and authority clearly but flexibly drawn.

The problems we are encountering in attempting to meet the needs of returning servicemen also are indicative of the need to improve local, state, and federal organization of these services. The U. S. Veterans Administration, Selective Service, the U. S. Employment Service, the Red Cross, a flock of voluntary agencies, committees of well-meaning citizens, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other groups are all involved. Everyone wants to help and everyone wants to do the right thing. It is remarkable, however, that the veterans have fared as well as they have with this "embarrassment of riches" and so little real synchronizing.

It's an Art

Long before the war, lacks were all too evident in educational, health, recreational, and welfare services. Most of these services are meager in many parts of the country, and very few areas in the nation have really adequate coverage. Yet our states and the federal government have frequently been impotent in giving leadership to the development of these services where the need is the greatest. Lack of funds and personnel have impeded them—but, in addition, their impotence has been due to the fact that they have frequently not made the most effective use of the money and personnel at their disposal. The mobilization and deploying of personnel, including field staff sent out from federal and state offices in such a way as to give maximum service and sustain sound community organization principles, is an art. It is an art, moreover, which cannot be practiced unless the basic organizational framework in the federal and state governments provides for a maximum of cooperative endeavor within and between each of these major community services.

The experience of the last several years has emphasized at least four basic needs in this connection:

1. The need to establish in local communities a network of adequate, well-supported health, welfare, and recreation services under both public and private auspices, and a rich educational program with competent and trained personnel in all four services.

2. The need to improve the organization of and working relations among educational, health, recreational, and welfare activities in local communities.

3. The need to strengthen state leadership of these services through a clear recognition of responsibility for all areas of the state (particularly the impoverished areas), and a more effective coordination of these functions within the state government.

4. The need to bring together within the federal government into a workable and flexible whole, the education, health, welfare, and recreation functions now widely scattered.

Cabinet Status

There is little or no difference of opinion among social workers as to the importance and urgency of the first three points nor as to the need for a federal Department of Welfare *as such*. There is difference of opinion, however, as to the wisdom of including in such a department education, health, and recreation, which have usually been regarded as closely related to "welfare" but not necessarily in the same administrative family. On this point, more evidence will be presented later in this article.

The idea of a federal department of welfare is not new to social work. The American Association of Social Workers, the American Public Welfare Association, and other organizations and individuals have studied the matter for years and have at various times gone on record in favor of such a proposal. In recent months, the APWA has carried on rather substantial research in the matter.

The Compass for April of 1945 included a comprehensive report of the Christmas meeting of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work dealing with this subject. Various experts were invited to express their views at that time and the result is an excellent presentation of the main questions and problems involved.

Committee Study

Early in 1945, the Woman's Foundation, 10 East 40 Street, New York City, whose president, Hugh Stephens, is chairman of the board of Stephens College in Missouri, appointed several committees to make studies and draw up recommendations bearing on aspects of the main purpose of the Foundation—the development of the American home. Of these, the Committee on Reorganization of Community Services was asked to give its attention to the present organization and general adequacy of education, health, recreation, and welfare services in local communities, in states, and in the federal government.

The committee was composed of nearly thirty members drawn from education, health, welfare, and recreation, from labor and management and the general public. Public officials were omitted by virtue of the nature of the committee and its assignment, although their advice and criticisms were sought and obtained throughout the work.

Mrs. Eugéne Meyer of Washington, D. C., and Westchester County, N. Y., was asked to assume the chairmanship. Her long and valuable experience as chairman of Westchester County's Recreation Commission, service on social work and educational boards both local and national, and her close association with many federal activities combined to fit her unusually well for this responsibility. With the author as co-chairman, the committee has consisted of: Mrs. Winthrop P. Aldrich, Joseph P. Anderson, Frank Bane, Paul V. Betters, Ralph Blanchard, Bradley Buell, Dr. Eveline M. Burns, Dr. William G. Carr, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Catherine M. Dunn, Martin P. Durkin, J. W. Edgar, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Lester Granger, Marion Hathaway, H. J. Heinz II, Sidney Hollander, Dr. Arthur K. Loomis, Leo Perlis, Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Howard I. Russell, Anthony W. Smith, Roy Sorenson, W. L. Watt, Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow.

Democracy's Demand

The committee held meetings during the winter and spring and a substantial number of interviews with interested and informed people. Various governmental and other studies bearing on local, state, and federal organization and administration of community services were reviewed and in July of the current year its report, "The Road to Community Reorganization," was completed. While the entire report should be carefully studied, it is desirable here to record and reemphasize the basic concepts upon which it is based and around which its main recommendations are formulated.

First and foremost is the oft repeated basic fact that America's entire future is bound up in her children, her youth, and her families; and the related warning that as a nation we still give that concept more lip service than service of mind and muscle and money.

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Second is the obligation and privilege of the individual citizen in the local community to see to it, in association with others, that community services of high quality and adequate coverage are provided for all people who need them, regardless of economic status, race, creed, color or national origin.

Third is the essential and practical relation that exists, and hence should be exploited, among educational, health, recreational, and welfare services, public and private, local, state and federal.

Fourth is the inevitable interdependence and potential teamwork possibilities inherent in a close working relation among the local community, the state, and federal governments in providing such services.

Fifth, the concept that improved organization and administration of public and private community services in local communities, and in local, state, and federal government is the *sine qua non* in the realization of the above ends; and that an inclusive federal department of education, health, recreation, and welfare headed by a secretary with a cabinet rank and assistant secretaries would help mightily in bringing about these objectives —acting as "the spearhead for the nation in the vigorous promotion of the general well-being of all the people in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution."

It is implicit in the spirit and the letter of the recommendations that such a federal department should not only safeguard but vigorously promote and encourage local initiative and the rights and proper functions of the states. It is stipulated, however, that if established the department should, in cooperation with the local community and the appropriate state agencies, establish a "floor" below which no community should be allowed to fall in its essential services. The recommendations bearing on local and state reorganization under both voluntary and governmental auspices are fully as important as those which refer to a federal department.

The committee recognized from the outset that the proposal to include education in such a department would not at first meet with complete approval. This is a matter upon which many informed and experienced educators have spent much time and thought and there is lack of unanimity among them and among social workers as to this inclusion and other aspects of the proposed department. The committee is also aware that some physicians and public health leaders would perhaps prefer an entirely separate department of health or some other arrangement not entirely in accord with the committee's recommendations.

The committee has taken the position, however, that education, health, recreation, and welfare as they affect Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their children (no matter what their background, economic status or residence) are so actually and potentially related that they should now be brought into the same organizational orbit, locally, state wise, and within the federal government. While each of these functions or services are of such import that they might be given separate cabinet status, there is little or no chance that more than one new cabinet position will be added to those already in existence in the forseeable future.

Objections have been raised to the grouping of education, health, and recreation with welfare services, on the ground that the latter were intended exclusively for the economically disadvantaged. The range and type of social services, however, both public and private now available to and used by all segments of the population no longer sustain such an assumption. The trend in the development of welfare services for *all* people is well established.

Research Suggestion

The committee did not attempt to answer in its report all of the fundamental questions pertinent to the organization and establishment of an inclusive federal department of community services. On two such matters, however, the report makes the following suggestions:

"No attempt is made (here) to analyze and classify the various governmental activities falling within the fields of education, health, recreation, welfare, and social insurance nor to recommend where they might function most effectively. The Committee on Reorganization of Community Services respectfully recommends, however, that the President of the United States appoint a commission or take other steps to cause the required research to be made as a basis for appropriate recommendations on this matter." . . . And further

"The Committee recommends that at this time all federal programs which are primarily and essentially of a 'public welfare' character, whether they now fall under education, health, recreation, welfare or social insurance, be included in the new department. It recommends the establishment of four major divisions: Education, Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance."

On the inclusion of recreation in the proposed federal department, the report has the following to say, in part:

"As recreation services are widely scattered in various governmental agencies at present because the inclusion of these services has not generally been recommended as a part of a unified federal department, special attention is given here to the organization and inclusion of recreation in the proposed department. It is recommended that an Office of Recreation should be established within the department, with the status of a bureau, reporting directly to the Secretary of the department. The Office of Recreation might well be handicapped if organized under either Education or Welfare, but the size of the Bureau and the stage of development of recreation as federal function does not, it is believed, warrant the same departmental status as education, health, welfare, and social insurance. The executive of the Office of Recreation should have the status of a bureau chief."

The committee made no definite recommendation concerning a name for the inclusive department. There was agreement, however, that the term "Welfare" would not suffice and that a title which included by name all of the services recommended would be equally unsatisfactory. The informal consensus was to the effect that some such designation as "Department of Community Services" would be more appropriate than most of the suggestions thus far advanced.

What steps is the committee taking to make its findings and recommendations known? In the first place, the report is being distributed widely and it is urged that full discussion and consideration of it take place in many quarters. It is being presented to appropriate public officials and private citizens in local communities, in states, and in the federal government. By vote of the committee, the chairman has discussed the main recommendations with the President and certain members of the Congress and, when feasible, attention will be given to the drawing of a bill embodying those aspects of the report which bear on a new federal department. The critical interest and support of appropriate professional groups is now earnestly sought, and many professional leaders have already given their blessing to the main recommendations.

Mandate of Conscience

Survey readers are familiar with the most important of America's postwar goals; jobs, the recognition of the rights of all our citizens, better housing and medical care, the improvement and extension of educational and recreational opportunities, the extension of social security programs, and provisions for more adequate coverage and quality of health and social services. The realization of these objectives under a system of free

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enterprise is a challenge fully as great as the winning of the war. We shall not accomplish them without a far wider and more purposeful participation on the part of individual citizens and citizen groups than we have yet experienced, nor without far better organization in local communities, in states, within the federal government, and among these related units, than we have yet seen.

As a country we are supposed to possess a genius for organization and indeed, in certain fields of endeavor, we have revealed just that. In the organization and support of our social, educational, and health services, however, we have much to learn. The war has shown us some things that the ingenuity and determination of the American people can accomplish. We have yet to show, however, what we can do without the pressures and controls of war, stimulated only by the mandate of a national conscience, quickened within our generations by the debacle of two world wars and a major depression.

The time to press forward on the problems of the Home Front is now. An inclusive federal department of community services will not by any means solve all our problems but it would, if properly conceived and manned, promote the general well-being of the nation, and raise appreciably the standards of community services throughout the country.

The local community, the state, and the federal government are indispensably partners in America's onward march. It is high time that we stopped referring to them as "levels" and recognized them for what they are, partners with all of us in the task of building really adequate community services for all our people. It is high time, too, that we gave this partnership the dignity, status, and influence of a federal department with cabinet rank.

Home Visitor en Route

MABEL J. REMMERS finds tire-changing conducive to meditation on the puzzle of filial devotion and reaches a cheering conclusion.

Once in a great while, when out home-visiting in the old Ford, this visitor has been puzzled by a certain problem. Why are grown-up sons and daughters, doing all right by themselves, apparently unwilling to support their aged parents? Home, certainly, should be "the place that when you go there, they have to take you in"; where between parents and children, mutual affection and responsibility should reach its highest peak. With her eyes on the road, the visitor's mind gives birth to a little moralistic lecture on filial duty and devotion.

Fortunately, by the time she turns in at the next house, she realizes that a little lecture by an insignificant home visitor, who has a bad cold anyway, would not accomplish much. Probably, indeed, it would uncover a comfortably buried sense of guilt and make matters worse between these particular parents and their children. So the home visitor buttons up her noble impulse and, with a pleasant smile, goes about asking the price of coal.

But, jogging along back in the V-36, the mind wonders again. Why, after all, are otherwise decent people unwilling to assume the privilege or burden, as the case may be, of caring for their aged, dependent parents? Comes a flat tire and the conclusion that one can't find all the answers.

While emotionally upsetting, the next few minutes make no great demand upon the intellect, and speculation persists. An honest thought occurs that the visitor might sometimes be mistaken in her judgment. Investigation of the financial status of relatives is not necessarily included in the eligibility requirements for old age assistance. Maybe it is the rare child who starts in a poor home and grows up to make enough money to provide for his own family, maintain its social "front," and also take care of his parents or his wife's parents, or possibly both. The visitor's knowledge of human nature is quite sufficient to make her realize the disadvantages of two families in one home, even though it does cost less. Compact modern houses seldom furnish the privacy necessary for such a combination. Grandma finds the one available shelf in the medicine cabinet a bit crowded.

As the last lug comes off, the visitor's mind probes deeper. She knows some prosperous couples still haunted by the sense of insecurity inherited from the poverty of their childhood. They are really afraid to make commitments for the future. She knows others who are taking unconscious revenge on parents who thwarted them in some ambition. And still others where the daughter-in-law or son-in-law are stubborn obstacles. Sometimes the opposition stems from a conviction that taxation should supply the means of support of aged people.

Some sections of the country, she remembers, have laws that compel children to support their parents. One hears that public welfare expenses are thereby reduced. But as the car topples off the jittery jack, just before the tire is changed, the irritated visitor suddenly realizes that there is an element of evil in everything dealing with force, whether it be jacking up a car or compelling children to support their parents. Compulsion apparently arouses resentment in objects inanimate, as well as animate.

A compulsory system takes away the reward of knowing that one is voluntarily doing the "right thing." The sense of personal obligation is destroyed rather than enhanced. And in cases where children are forced to give unwillingly, the already bewildering questions of why they are unwilling has one more answer—they do not wish to do so because they are under compulsion.

The visitor's mind stops running around this circle and shoots off on another tangent. Parents do not like to have their children asked to support them. She recalls the exact words of one elderly gentleman she interviewed recently: "If you want to start us on the road to hell, just force our relatives to support us." The result, in parental humiliation and heartbreak, in hate and resentment, obscures our social welfare ideal of bringing peace, happiness, and security into the lives of aged dependents. Such conflicts do not stop with the individuals directly concerned; they fester and spread.

By this time the hub cap has been smacked into place, the crisis is over, and the visitor has lost her meditative mood. She wonders why she should have become so perturbed about non-support when she has only five cases out of 155 where she even suspects that the children are able to support their aged parents. Even these give service in a measure. Then she thinks of the dozens of parents whose names never even reach a case load because their children are meeting their needs. Surely we can well afford to carry this small percent of non-conformists with us, she reflects, and not resort to forceful measures.

Now to concentrate on missing that white chicken there in the middle of the road. Missed him! And turning safely into town, the visitor remembers that a small percent of any group always fails to conform to standards accepted by the rest. Even this small percent has the virtue of making the good, by contrast, seem so much better.

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A LINK IN THE CHAIN OF REHABILITATION

Voluntary Agencies' Role in Europe

MRS. OSWALD B. LORD, National War Fund women's activities chairman, brings back from overseas new insight into Europe's need.

Waking the morning of V-E day, one felt a solemn thanksgiving that Europe's peoples at last could face a new day without fear, and without the oppressive knowledge that suffering was to be their lot for an unending succession of tomorrows.

But fear and chaos and hunger are not over in Europe. It takes more than a laying down of arms to erase the imprint of seven years of the greatest distortion of values the civilized world has ever known.

"The American people are turning from the idea of the postwar world as something that will be built at once afresh after the war," Winthrop P. Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, said in March 1943. "They foresee with increasing clarity that what we now do from day to day will determine the shape of things to come, and either make a better world possible or make its realization more difficult."

That better world, in the sense of a Europe once more peaceful, employed, and well-fed, is not an altruist's dream but a stark necessity for the stability of the whole world, and the United States in particular. Our economy will suffer until Europe can resume its place in the international exchange of goods and services. Chaos is not a hopeful breeding ground for stable, friendly government.

The permanent peace of Europe depends largely upon the rapid restoration of its own economy, with a reasonable standard of living and employment. But standards of living and employment remain abstractions as one considers the grim reality of the immediate problem.

Here are some figures that convey the reality Americans must face. In considering them, we must accept one premise as practically incontrovertible at this time: The responsibility (and the opportunity) of providing the major share of most civilian supplies will rest with the United States as the one nation unscathed by war, and possessing enormous resources and productivity.

Displaced Millions

In the next eighteen months, Europe will have to import relief and rehabilitation supplies to the extent of some $10,000,000,000. The human figures signify more than the dollars and cents. Consider the fact of 45,000,000 displaced people—far from their homes, not sure whether the home they want to return to is still standing. Millions of them have been refugees for from one to seven years; others have been slave laborers in Germany. Transporting millions of men, women, and children is a gigantic task in itself; but to that must be added the food, clothing, and medical care necessary during the transition period.

In Holland, for instance, tons of hydrolysates, the wonder drug that can save those too long starved to assimilate ordinary food, are being used. This service, together with clinics for infants and aged persons too weak to be moved to hospitals, is the effective present work of a War Fund agency, American Relief for Holland, through whose efforts thousands of Dutch lives are being saved.

In Norway, the long distressed victims of Nazi oppression recently were threatened with the spread of an epidemic of diphtheria contracted from German occupation forces. American Relief for Norway is providing the medical care that is now curbing the epidemic; and thousands of children owe their lives to shipments of food through Sweden during the occupation. In long occupied Czechoslovakia, tuberculosis had spread alarmingly as the result of malnutrition, and lack of clothing and medical care. American Relief for Czechoslovakia is establishing an anti-tuberculosis program with X-ray units as a vital part of control and later prevention.

These are random facts; in every one of the recently warring or occupied countries there are many thousands half starved, half clothed, half dead. Epidemics are prevalent in many countries, and the seed ground for illness is ready in all. Medical supplies and treatment, as well as food and clothing, are urgently needed.

To provide for Europe's suffering millions, it is estimated that 7,300,000 metric tons of food and 38,500,000 tons of clothing and medical supplies will be required. The governments of the liberated nations are doing the best they can to provide the necessary relief, but with both agricultural and industrial productivity reduced almost to the vanishing point by devastation and looting, they cannot handle the situation. The United

Norwegian Official Photo

House destroyed, an upturned boat became home for this Norwegian family

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Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is also doing its part to the limit set by its franchise. But UNRRA's resources total $1,850,000,000 and this will not begin to meet Europe's relief needs. There remains, therefore, a large gap in essential service which must be bridged by other methods.

Voluntary Agencies Flexible

The voluntary foreign relief agencies that are federated in the National War Fund have a definite place in the relief field covered neither by the governments of the liberated nations nor by UNRRA. Throughout the war, they helped to allay the distress and suffering of war victims as far as enemy occupation and wartime restrictions permitted. Now that these barriers have been removed, it is possible for them to proceed with speedy emergency relief and to function in a way never contemplated by the governments themselves nor by UNRRA. Further, it would seem logical for the National War Fund's voluntary agencies to work in devastated areas where UNRRA assistance has not entered.

Greece, France, Poland

Before the present major UNRRA program in Greece, regular shipments of food sent in a neutral "mercy fleet" made it possible for vast numbers of starving Greeks to escape the fate which befell so many of their countrymen. With uninterrupted transportation restored, the Greek War Relief Association is now sending food, clothing, and medical supplies to that country where almost the entire population has been affected to some extent by occupation shortages and where 1,400 towns and villages have been completely obliterated.

Maintenance of clinics, homes, nurseries, and mobile canteens, sponsored by American Relief for France and War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, plays an important part in providing emergency relief for many thousands of homeless and destitute French children and aged war victims. Devastation and destruction of homes, farm buildings, and live stock in France before the Armistice, during occupation, and after D-Day were tremendous. Over 400,000 dwellings were wholly destroyed and more than 1,000,000 partially destroyed. A source of great national distress has been the destruction and removal of transport facilities, making distribution of food, fuel, and other commodities difficult, and in some areas impossible. An estimated 3,100 kilometers of French railway tracks were wrecked and only 5,150 locomotives out of 17,000 remain, while the 450,000 freight cars in use in 1939 have been reduced to 150,000.

During 1944 alone, voluntary agencies extended assistance of various kinds to approximately 4,500,000 Polish nationals, of whom 1,500,000 were children and 1,300,000 were refugees scattered over many countries throughout the world. In addition to maintenance of rest homes, evacuee colonies, trade schools, clinics and canteens for refugees, American Relief for Poland aided war victims by providing drugs and medical supplies totaling $790,000, 110 tons of food and 700,000 pounds of clothing, blankets, and shoes.

On the other side of the world, similar assistance supplements government efforts on behalf of the long enslaved population of the Philippines, whose loyal efforts aided greatly in the liberation of their homeland.

Millions of war victims in China, after nine years of resistance to Japanese aggression, are being helped to sustain themselves. In that country where 200,000,000 Chinese have lived in Japanese dominated territory and where there are 24,000,000 displaced persons, United China Relief gave assistance last year to some 10,000,000 Chinese nationals, of whom 3,000,000 were refugees and 50,000 were children.

Specialized Service

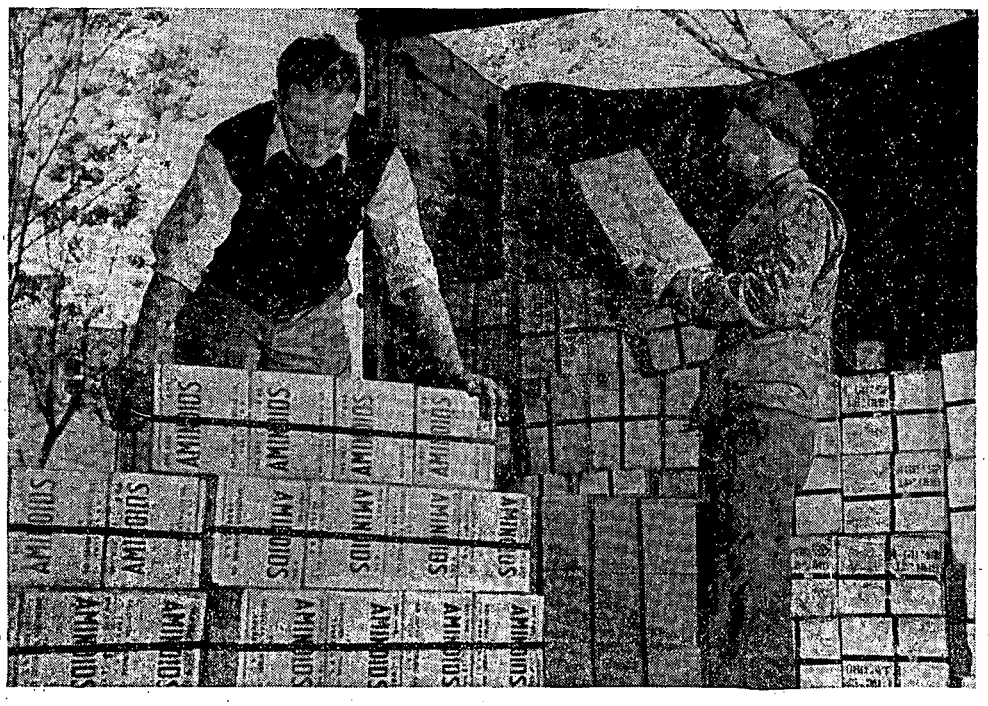
Even when UNRRA becomes a thoroughly functioning entity in all the areas requiring its aid, with all its needed shipping space and personnel, there will remain plenty of work for voluntary agencies. These agencies will continue to provide the relief supplies that, under its by-laws, cannot be included in UNRRA's program. The voluntary agencies also will offer specialized welfare and actual casework services for children, the aged, and disabled victims of war, thus serving humanity with necessities beyond the bare essentials of food, medicine, and shelter, and in effect furthering the work and supplementing the resources of the governments and of UNRRA.

Gigantic Task

It is increasingly clear that lasting and substantial peace depends on the quick return of mental and physical health to stricken Europe. A wounded man who is cold, hungry, and homeless cannot consider intelligently his economic and social problems. His wounds must be bound, his stomach filled, his body clothed. If we do that job well, the results will be far-reaching both for us and for Europe.

Thus it is not a question of voluntary agencies *or* UNRRA and the governments of the liberated countries. The gigantic task at hand calls for *every* available resource. The job is almost inconceivable in its demand on money, time, effort—and imagination. The National War Fund agencies are well equipped by their experience during the occupation to proceed at the rapid pace now necessary. The aid given by voluntary agencies forges another link in the chain of well-being essential to Europe's rehabilitation.

If the reconstruction program meets the present emergency, if the basic principles of democracy embodied in the workings of the relief agencies and UNRRA demonstrate real efficiency in planning and in performance, a foundation will have been laid on which to build that better civilization which must emerge if there is to be any civilization at all.



Life-saving protein hydrolysates en route to Dutch hunger victims

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PALO ALTO

Social Instrument

Acclaimed by many as second only in importance to the Security Council itself, the Economic and Social Council of the new United Nations security organization is so firmly embedded in the Charter as to leave no doubt of the significance which the San Francisco delegates attached to this broad area of international cooperation.

High aims and objectives are gallantly stated. All nations who sign the charter pledge themselves to cooperate in promoting: (a) "Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress; (b) solutions of international, economic, social, health, and related problems, and cultural and educational cooperation; (c) universal respect for and observance of human rights without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

The Council itself is to be made up of eighteen member nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. Its functions are broadly stated to include all procedures, short of authoritative action, that could be useful in furthering its general objectives. The Council may:

1. Make studies and initiate reports.

2. Make recommendations to the General Assembly.

3. Make recommendations to the individual member nations.

4. Prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly.

5. Call international conferences.

6. Furnish information to the Security Council.

7. Perform special services for member nations at their request.

8. Perform other functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

To this Council also is assigned the task of "coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies" already set up or which may be set up, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and so on. (See *Survey Midmonthly,* March 1945, page 82.) Decisions will be made by majority vote of the members "present and voting."

No less than the charter itself, the Economic and Social Council is merely an instrument. How that instrument is used, its effectiveness through the long pages of future history, will depend on many things—qualities of human leadership, national conscience as well as self-interest, factors impossible to foresee.

But the hopes and fears of the peoples of the world are inextricably bound up in the measure of its utility to these ends.

FEPC

Nothing was decided when, last month, Congress voted an appropriation of $250,000 for the Fair Employment Practice Committee. The sum was less than half the $559,000 asked by the Administration. There was no record vote on the proposal in either the House or the Senate. The amendment to the War Agencies bill, providing the FEPC funds, is so ambiguous in wording that both the frank advocates and the ardent foes of discrimination in employment claim the measure as a move in their direction—though admittedly a limited and unsatisfactory move. One clause of the amendment provides that the appropriation is to be used "for completely terminating the functions and duties of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. . ." The next section provides that ". . . the amount named herein may be used for its [the committee's] continued operation until an additional appropriation shall have been provided. . ." In any event, the appropriation expires with the current fiscal year.

The action finally taken by Congress, after weeks of bitter controversy, disregarded the platform pledges of both parties in the 1944 campaign to establish a permanent FEPC. It was conceded at all times that a roll call in either house would mean approval of such legislation, so the die-hard opponents had to resort to tactics of delay, to filibuster, and to the manipulation of the strategic committees which they control. The complicated maneuvers obscured the fact that all the wartime FEPC is empowered to do is to endeavor by investigation and persuasion to safeguard workers in war plants against discrimination in hiring or promotion because of race or religion. Nor was the question of a permanent FEPC, or of adequate support for the temporary committee, debated on the facts. Yet the record shows that, though FEPC from the beginning has been handicapped by a limited budget and by lack of enforcement powers, it has had notable success in maintaining democratic standards of employment, in educating backward employers and unions, and in bringing into war industry thousands of sorely needed workers who otherwise would have been barred by racial or religious prejudice (see "Green Light for the FEPC," by Winifred Raushenbush, *Survey Graphic,* December 1943). The problems of the postwar period seem certain to increase, not diminish, the importance of such an agency.

Unsolved Problems

Last month's congressional action in eliminating the coordinating function from the budget of the Office of Community War Services marked the end of war-inspired federal efforts towards overall planning at both national and local levels. Two other agencies set up for the general purpose had been discontinued previously—the Committee for Congested Production Areas, organized in the executive office of the President, and the War Services Branch of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Two common elements ran through the underlying philosophy of all three programs. They were concerned with planning in the light of total community needs and resources. They were convinced of the need for a coordinated approach to communities on the part of the many federal agencies whose service or authority reach the community level. In the main, however, each attempted to implement its objectives by different methods. The CCPA, under the chairmanship of the director of the Bureau of the Budget, tried to work directly with the top administrators in the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, and other Washington agencies to secure agreement on priorities and policies affecting particular localities. The OCD, on the other hand, worked primarily through local committees of citizens, counting on their influence to bring about better planning and coordination. The OCWS relied largely on local studies placing their material at the disposal of federal and regional administrators.

There was cooperation but never very much coordination between these three programs. As war emergency agencies, their liquidation was no doubt justified, but the problem of "coordination" in Washington and of "community organizations" in localities will still continue to badger federal administrators and baffle community leaders. Somewhere in the federal government, machinery and leadership are needed, not only to discharge these two functions but to relate them practically to each other.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

CONGRESS RETURNS TO FACE AN emergency largely of its own creating. A little forethought and action would have prevented most of the headaches with which it is now confronted.

As outlined by Senate and House leaders Barkley and McCormack the program includes: emergency unemployment compensation legislation; surplus property disposal; full employment; continuation of emergency war agencies; government reorganization.

Legislation covering all five of these "emergency" items has been before Congress for months. They are "emergencies" only because Congress failed to act.

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IN THE BIG JOB AHEAD ON THE home front, the War Production Board will have the leading part. In a letter to Chairman Krug on August 9, President Truman said, "You and I have agreed that the War Production Board can and should play an important role in reconversion. In order to help industry to obtain unprecedented civilian production it is necessary, as you have suggested, for the War Production Board to continue, for the present, some of the effective measures adopted to achieve our unprecendented war production. These controls, however, should be lifted as soon as they are no longer needed."

The President listed five points which, he said, should be included in the master reconversion plan. They were: a vigorous drive to expand production of materials which are in short supply; limitations upon the manufacture of products for which materials can not be made available; broad and effective control of inventories to avoid speculative hoarding and unbalanced distribution; granting priority assistance to break bottlenecks; allocation of scarce materials necessary for the production of low-priced items essential to the continued success of the stabilization program.

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THE SUCCESS OF THE ATOMIC bomb promises to lend impetus to the suggestion of Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, that Congress establish a national research foundation. Senators Kilgore, Pepper, and Johnson of Colorado are sponsors of a bill which would set up such a foundation with the broad purpose of fostering research into national defense, health and medicine, the basic sciences, conservation and use of national resources, development of methods and processes beneficial to small business enterprises, the adaptation to peacetime use of wartime research and facilities.

Senator Magnuson is sponsor of a bill which follows the outline of the Bush proposal in detail. A third bill, introduced by Byrd of Virginia, would limit government sponsored scientific research to military subjects.

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THE CREATION OF AN ELEVENTH Cabinet post, that of Secretary of a Department of Welfare and Security, is again under discussion. This time, however, it looks as though something might come of the talk. The experts studying the reorganization of the federal administrative structure are said to be considering it and then, of course, there are the British elections to be considered. Those elections are proving very potent in Washington these days either as a goal or bogieman.

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A HOUSING BILL SPONSORED BY Wagner of New York and Ellender of Louisiana envisages 1,250,000 new American homes in each of the next ten years.

The program would cover slum clearance, farm homes, and expansion of the present federal program of home mortgage insurance. In addition, the bill proposes federal assistance for public housing sponsored by local communities and is intended for those unable to afford decent housing.

In the main, it covers the recommendations of the postwar housing subcommittee headed by Senator Taft. The Ohio senator has estimated that the program would mean an expenditure of five to six billion dollars annually and would provide, directly and indirectly, three to four million jobs.

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INTRODUCING the Administration bill to liberalize unemployment compensation during the reconversion period, Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee added "by request" to his name. It is an old congressional custom when a sponsor's heart isn't really with the bill to which he is attaching his name.

Later, in an interview, he refused to comment on the measure, merely saying that it would be included "among the many things studied by the social security technical staff of the committee." It will be recalled that, in the past, Mr. Doughton has expressed himself unfavorably on the subject.

The bill, briefly, would provide maximum weekly benefits of $25 for a maximum period of 26 weeks in any one year. Coverage would be extended to federal workers. Other groups would be brought under the program through agreements with the states, the federal government reimbursing the states for the additional payments.

On the Senate side, Kilgore is sponsoring a bill (for himself, Murray, Wagner, Guffey, Thomas of Utah, and Pepper), and apparently the group mean business. It is a more comprehensive measure than the Doughton bill, taking in more territory and remedying some of the defects of the House measure.

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APPROXIMATELY 150,000 OF A total of 1,700,000 discharged servicemen have received unemployment compensation under the GI Bill of Rights.

Incidentally, Brig. Gen. Hines reports this section of the act as his greatest headache. His staff has encountered difficulties in its administration through the differences in the state laws under which the benefits are paid.

In the last minute dash to wind up its business and be off, the House, just before the recess, passed, sight unseen, a forty-eight-page bill amending and revising the GI Bill of Rights.

The bill was sent to the floor from the Rankin Committee for World War Veterans, and, admittedly, only a handful of members had read beyond the preamble. A few members hesitated, but Rankin assured them it was O.K. and "any errors" could be ironed out in the Senate, and the dissenting voices, feeble at best, were stilled.

The "let George do it" attitude, however, seems to have been justified, and Senator George of the Senate Finance Committee has indicated that his committee will do a thorough piece of "ironing" before it releases the bill.

The original GI bill was passed, it will be recalled, in a somewhat similar fashion. The Senate gave it only an hour's consideration on the floor, and although the House did devote a little more time than that to it, the finish was, again, one of those "let's push it through" affairs. As might have been expected, the bill developed imperfections. The Rankin forty-eight-page revision is supposed to correct those imperfections, but no one, at this point, can say whether it will or not. Chiefly, because no one but Mr. Rankin claims to have read it.

Pierce Salinger

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Community Affairs

"The members of this group will sit around a table together and try to acquaint themselves with their own community and its problems. They will be persons of different beliefs . . . but they will study the common problems of their community and try to act cooperatively towards their solution. So long as people will talk together as neighbors in the communities of America the democratic way of life will endure."

With that echo of the old New England town meeting, sometimes called the cradle and model of democracy, the Montana Study of the University of Montana introduces the first of a series of group-study programs called "Life in Montana." The community selected is Longpine, a small rural town characteristic of the Montana pattern.

Ten sections make up the work, implying that study groups could use one section a week for discussion. Provocative subjects include: Why we are here; Our town and its people; Montana and our nation; How to make life better in our community. Regional, economic, social, and cultural problems that underlie life in the state's small communities are discussed. Series II will be given to the artistic and appreciative aspects of life in Montana, on the basis of folk interests. Preparation of the guide was by the staff of the Montana Study—Baker Brownell, Joseph K. Howard, and Paul Meadows.

Board Member Study

Because it wanted a basis on which to stimulate increased participation of organized labor in social agencies, the Seattle Council of Social Agencies has made an analysis of agency board membership. Of 54 boards and advisory committees, 10 had labor representation. Other facts brought to light by the survey: of 49 boards more than half are self-elected; more than half are of one sex only; and 41 have no compulsory provision for membership rotation.

Housing

"The South End House Today," by Richard S. Winslow, stresses the need for comprehensive community planning to prevent the deterioration in housing visible in the South End in Boston. After well-to-do residents moved into the suburbs, South End became an area of cheap and neglected rooming houses, lacking in wholesome recreation, with a high rate of sickness and delinquency. South End House works closely with public works, police, and public health departments to improve the condition of streets and alleys, and is cooperating with civic organizations to reduce tuberculosis, obtain more recreational facilities, and reduce delinquency. Graduate students in the field of city planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are assisting the House in health and social surveys of the area. A member of the House staff serves with the city planning board.

Church Leadership

Lessons from practical experience in rural community organization under church leadership are analyzed by Shirley E. Greene, director of the Merom (Ind.) Institute, in the May issue of *Social Action* published by the National Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

The Merom experiment itself began nine years ago when a local group sponsored by the council took over a small defunct college, changed its name to Merom Institute, and began using it as a community center to serve this rural town of 400 population and the larger agricultural hinterland of which it was the center. Today, a community council includes representatives of all community groups and has behind it successful achievements in developing recreational activities, cooperative projects, better medical health service, soil conservation projects, discussion groups, and similar community enterprises.

In carrying out the church's role as trail blazer in rural community organization, Mr. Greene suggests that "a careful survey of the situation should precede community action; all character-building, community-building agencies should be enlisted; and a community council when set up should perform the function of a clearinghouse, make studies, avoid duplication with other agencies, be alert to unmet needs, and work closely with all public and private, county, and regional services."

In Print

"An Appraisal Method for Measuring the Quality of Housing" describes the application to housing of techniques developed by the American Public Health Association as a means of measuring the effectiveness of local public health services. One series of items gives indices by which to rate the condition of repair, safety of egress, adequacy of heating of individual dwellings; another, gives indices to rate certain characteristics of the environment, such as streets, recreation services, public utilities, and so on.

Based on these materials, procedures for "scoring" the total housing facilities of any given area have been worked out in consultation with experts in the field of housing, public health, and city planning. The scoring system makes it possible to show the relative quality of, and the specific problems in, the areas studied by a comparatively few maps and tables. Actual experience of a community in applying this technique is given in a description of a study made in New Haven, Conn., by the local housing authority, in cooperation with the New Haven health department, City Plan Commission, and the executive secretary of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing. Sample forms for enumeration and scoring are supplied, as well as sample maps, showing how to picture relative quality of areas. Price $1, from the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Straws Point

The National War Fund, with its major nationwide campaign ready to go on October 1, draws encouraging conclusions from several city campaigns already completed. Rochester, N. Y., exceeded its 1944 goal by $24,000 with a total of $2,151,739. Norfolk, Va., bettered 1944 with $55,624, towards a total of $670,750. Employe participation, NWF reports, showed marked increase in both cities.

Cooperative Success

"The record of its accomplishments might well be a blueprint for any city in the nation," *The Brooklyn Eagle* comments on the Veterans Affairs Committee set up by the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, which completed its first year of operation this June. The committee is a cross section of the community with forty-five members representing all spheres of action necessary for veteran welfare. Accomplishments this year include a Veterans Handbook, the opening of a branch of the Veterans Administration in Brooklyn, a conference of

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employers and personnel managers to discuss the employment of veterans, including the handicapped. It is aiding the fight for a Veterans Hospital in Brooklyn.

Recreation for Virginia

The Fairfax County (Va.) Recreation Association is proud of its record of accomplishment in the matter of playgrounds. In 1942 there was not a single playground or planned summer recreation program in the entire area of the county's 416 square miles. This summer, twenty-six such centers for children and youth have been achieved, serving nearly every section of the region. The program has been entirely a citizens' movement, with no financial assistance so far from public funds, but promises of future favorable consideration are now coming from the county board of supervisors because of the program's success. Schools, Community Chest, Parent-Teacher Association, service clubs, interested individuals all cooperated in the initial effort in 1943. In 1945, the present county association was formed which will coordinate the work of the local groups. A community must have a local sponsoring group to apply for membership in the association. This insures preservation of the program's most valuable asset—the keen working interest of individual citizens and the children themselves. For a pamphlet describing the plan—New Dominion Series "New Plans in Old Communities"—write to the Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Youth

An International Youth Charter, urging priority for youth in reconstruction plans, is being drafted for presentation in Paris this fall at the meeting of the International Labor Organization. Mme. Marguerite Thibert, chief, Service for Women's Work and the Protection of Children of the ILO, is drawing up the resolution from the advice of a committee of youth agency experts, European and American, who met in Montreal this spring to exchange information on youth services.

Echoes

The lessons learned from concerted community action with defense councils during the war are reflected in the report of the National Commission on Children in Wartime, "Building the Future for Children and Youth." The report "marks out steps . . . toward the better and richer democratic life we owe our children and youth." The last section deals with the development of leisure time services for youth and the need for workable community plans, and the echo of defense councils is strong in a passage like this: "There should also be in each community a group of citizens reviewing what children and youth need, exploring the extent to which those needs are met, and stimulating community agencies and planning groups to develop the services or policies found to be necessary."

Someone Cares

Disproving the accusation often made that societies for prevention of cruelty to children go out and look for abused youngsters, the Massachusetts Society offers an analysis of 5,190 cases reported last year. Relatives or immediate family reported 997; a further 992 came from public or private social agencies; 902 from the general public; 694 from the police; 609 from public schools; 569 from the courts; 22 from churches; and 408 were anonymous complaints, the majority well founded.

Negro Children

Recent changes in community facilities for the care of dependent and neglected Negro children in Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia are described and evaluated in "Child Care Facilities for Dependent and Neglected Negro Children in Three Cities," published by the Child Welfare League of America, Inc. The report, a war service project of the league, was made by Abigail F. Brownell of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society with an advisory committee, and Vinita V. Lewis as consultant.

"In every sizable city there are those whose concern is great and who will be content only when the country, with a clear conscience, can refer to 'our children' with that spiritual color-blindness which permits no distinctions," Howard W. Hopkirk, executive director of the league, says in his foreword. The cities chosen for the study were known to have done substantial planning for dependent Negro children in prewar years and would therefore be helpful as models. The first subject of study in each community was the total pattern of organization for child care, as a point of departure for the more specialized thesis. Miss Brownell's introduction points out that as the study went on "it became evident that segregation sometimes prevents the full use of existing facilities. . . ."

Findings indicated that colored children now constitute between 35 and 50 percent of the dependent and neglected children in the three cities. The number of dependent white children has decreased, of Negro children, increased. Economic equality for white and colored people is accepted in child care agencies, the report states, but institutional facilities for Negro children are in general definitely less adequate than they are for white, and there is need for more institutional care for the colored children than is available in any of the cities. There are exceptions, but in general, institutional care is usually provided in segregated arrangements. In all three cities segregation is under discussion and is controversial. On the whole Miss Brownell finds encouragement in the distance measured by many agencies towards her goal of integration of programs for white and Negro children. Price $2.50 from the league, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Eleanor Brown Merrill

Just reelected as president of the National Health Council, Mrs. Merrill has long been known to both the health and social worker as the executive director of the National Society on the Prevention of Blindness. Serving with her as officers of the Health Council will be: vice-president, Dr. Walter Clarke, executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association; secretary, Prof. Maurice A. Bigelow, president of the American Eugenics Society; treasurer, Dr. William F. Snow, general director, American Social Hygiene Association.

Parents Wanted

That the participation of parents in a young people's program is good for both children and parents is the thesis of a Womans Press pamphlet, "Parents Participate." It suggests some less widely used ways of working with parents to further education for family living, and the illustrative material was gathered from the experience of many community YWCA's. A by-product of interest and controversy in one community's program

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over a "Boy-Girl Relations" lecture was the final persuasion of legislators to repeal an old law and enact a new one providing that sex education could be taught in the state's schools.

Air School Shift

Lyman Bryson, Columbia Broadcasting System director of education, announces that on October 1, Columbia's "School of the Air" programs will shift from their earlier afternoon listening time to 5 P.M. Obsolescence of radio equipment in schools and difficulty of fitting programs to convenience of all school schedules are cited among reasons for the change. "Five o'clock is a peak listening period for young people," Mr. Bryson comments, and adds that they hope to make the whole hour, from five to six, one for family listening. Two fifteen-minute programs in consultation with Dr. Arthur Jersild, CBS psychologist for children's programs, will round out the hour.

Youth in Action

In Gainesville, Ga., teen-age city officials will sit in for a year as junior partners with regular city officials to learn city government and represent the point of view of youth. They were chosen in a school election after a lively two months campaign held in the public schools between two "political parties" of youngsters.

The Metropolitan Youth Council in New York is a voluntary organization to promote cooperation between the many youth groups in the city. To foster an exchange of activities and programs, divisions are being set up for press, radio, theater, dance, and many others.

The youngsters of Atlanta, Ga., have just opened Capital View Youth Center, a building which they bought and renovated themselves. There are game rooms and meeting houses for juveniles and older groups. Prominent citizens are supporting the project and act as chaperones at parties.

Delinquency

Facts on its juvenile delinquency, types of offenses, areas where committed, age and sex of offenders, are presented in "Youth in Trouble" prepared by the community services division of the Kansas City welfare department. The upward trend in juvenile delinquency in that city, which in 1943 increased 27.8 percent over the previous year, already has been reversed, due to growing public awareness of the need of youth. In 1944, delinquency declined 11.2 percent. The Community Service Division, initiated in 1943, appointed coordinators to survey youth needs in the various high school districts; community councils were formed to develop neighborhood responsibility; and all the agencies of the city concerned with youth met in a Central Coordinating Youth Council to exchange information on their activities. The greatest increase in delinquency since 1938 or 274 percent was in the "unrestrained" category, comprising injury to person and malicious mischief. In 1944, cases of property offenses ranked first in frequency, offenses against parental control second, and unrestrained behavior third.

In Print

"New York City's Million Young People" reports the conclusions and recommendations of a youth conference held in New York in January to "work out a coordinated plan for more adequate service to youth, based on a wide view of the problem as a whole." The report summarizes the panel discussions and speeches and gives twenty-five tables of statistical information on New York's young people. Opinions of young people participating in the discussion varied from the complaint that newspapers play up the wrong angle of delinquency to the opinion that teachers should be forced to take psychology courses. Price $1, from the Welfare Council of New York City, 44 East 23 Street, New York 10.

Public Welfare

Add historical firsts. . . . A complete inventory of the nation's hospitals is now being taken as part of a broad study under the direction of the Commission on Hospital Care. Also being analyzed are the economic, geographic, and population factors which will have direct bearing on postwar hospital construction and quality of service. The commission, inaugurated by the American Hospital Association, is financed by private funds and sponsored by state and regional hospital organizations, and is assisted by technical personnel and facilities from the U. S. Public Health Service. The study is being financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Commission chairman is Thomas S. Gates, president, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, director of clinics, University of Chicago, is director of the study.

Over Sixty-Five

A warm-hearted survey of the care of the aged in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends has been made by the Friends Social Service committee under the direction of Leon Thomas Stern, director of research and studies for the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, also a member of the Religious Society of Friends. The study is published in a pamphlet, "Sixty-Five and Over." A concluding estimate of what Friends can do for older people contains excellent advice for non-Quakers also.

A community social service committee is suggested, to unite with others in the community for the development of scientific methods for prevention of disease among the aged, with the "zeal with which we participated in the conquest of the diseases of childhood and poverty"; to take responsibility for seeing that facilities in any community are adequate for care of the chronically or acutely ill aged; to assure a high level of performance from public agencies and observation of standards of treatment; to encourage progressive methods and standards in private institutions. Establishment is advocated of local facilities which may be helpful to old people for their welfare, health or therapeutic requirements outside the institutional field, such as hobby shops, book service, mental hygiene guidance, medical and nursing services.

Rural Case Loads

About half the rural caseworkers reporting in a study of case load integration in the *Minnesota Social Welfare Review* for May felt that their loads were too large to enable them to care adequately for all. They were asked what fraction of their present loads they thought they could handle satisfactorily and whether they could justify the additional cost in total results obtained. Estimates varied widely; but nearly three-fourths of all workers have present case loads larger than estimates of the average ideal load. A weighted reestimate indicated that, in the workers' opinion, the average child welfare case requires four times as much effort as the average old age assistance, and about two and one half times as much as the aid to the blind.

New for Brazil

Millions of Brazilian wage and white collar workers, not previously covered by any form of social insurance, will soon be receiving benefits under the recently established Institute of Social Services. The new system provides compensation for most Brazilians over fourteen years of age for interruption of income due to unemployment, old age, sickness, or similar reasons. Economic aid will be provided the insured and dependents of his family, and includes medical attention, child and prenatal, maternity and hospital care, food, clothing and housing. Rural workers and professional workers, hitherto not so protected,

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will become eligible for these benefits, as well as foreigners legally domiciled. Funds will be provided by equal contributions from employers and employes.

Public Assistance

Out of approximately 7,000 applicants added to the public assistance rolls for 1944 in Philadelphia, 1,501 or 22 percent had never before received such aid, according to the caseload report of June 1945 from the Philadelphia department of public assistance. Of these new cases, 573 were for general assistance. Interruption of work because of illness or disability was the major reason for the new cases, the families usually having been living on a marginal income for some time. Other reasons for dependency were the desertion of the father of a family, temporary emergency, or exhaustion of resources because of old age.

People and Things

John B. Curtis, whose public school procedures for educating blind children with seeing children have been widely adopted, is this year's recipient of the Migel Medal for Outstanding Service to the Blind, awarded annually by the American Foundation for the Blind. His own sight lost at the age of ten, Mr. Curtis was convinced by his experience that blind children could benefit from public school classes. In charge of Chicago's first public school classes for the blind in 1900, a position he held until 1935, he developed procedures which hundreds of schools have used since. The in-service training given teachers under his supervision led to the establishment of special college training courses. His teaching innovations include the braille writer for first grade writing and spelling, the plastic braille number slate and plastic number cubes, maps and a system of interpreting maps, and a braille atlas.

Foreign Born

The rapid decrease in numbers of foreign born in the United States is commented on in the June *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They now account for about one tenth of our total population, deaths in their group amount to one fifth of total deaths of white persons. This is the result of two decades of almost complete cessation of immigration, so that the former immigrants are a rapidly aging population. Without renewed immigration, and the bulletin seems to doubt further open-door policy for the United States, the foreign born will rapidly pass from the American scene.

Boston YMCA

Dwight S. Strong became executive secretary of the Boston YMCA on August 1, a position long held by the late Carl B. Wetherell. Mr. Strong has been director of Boston's Dorchester House for the past six years, and is president of the Boston Boys' Workers Conference.

Citizens Council

The long term job of intensive training for community council leaders to meet pressing postwar problems was the subject of a lively series of workshops and discussions at the New York State Institute of Community Service, held July 2 to 14 at Syracuse University. Co-sponsored by the university, the New York State Citizens Council, the educational conference board, and New York state departments of agriculture, commerce, health, labor, and the division of housing, the conference discussed with leading representatives from press, radio, and films, ways in which these media could assist community teamwork and programs. John W. Herring of the New York state education program was director; Mrs. Rhea M. Eckel, of the New York State Citizens Council, general chairman.

Headworker Retires

After thirty-seven years of service, Grace T. Wills retired from Lincoln House, Boston, on July 1. She was appointed headworker in 1920, on the retirement of John D. Adams, with whom she had been associate director. Housing and community organization have been her special fields of interest, and she has worked unceasingly for betterment of living conditions in the South End of Boston. She will remain on the Lincoln House board of directors, and will continue direction of the Mothers' Clubs.

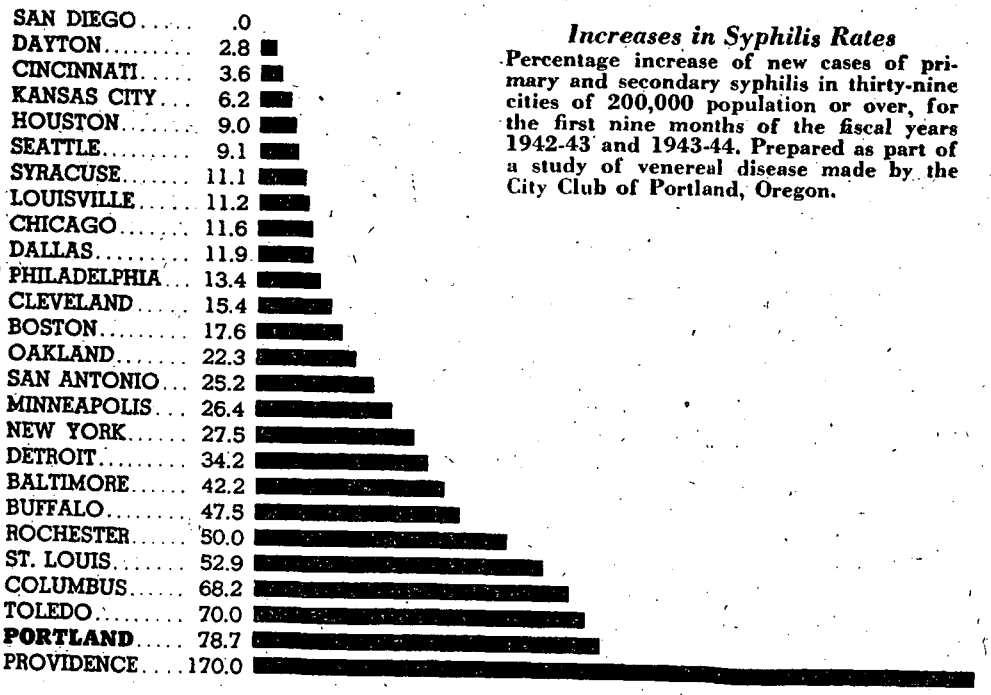
New Appointments

Clarence Pierce has been appointed deputy director of the Division of Displaced Persons for UNRRA. Mr. Pierce has been with UNRRA since January 1944, serving as director of displaced persons at Cairo, and prior to that was secretary of the New York state department of mental hygiene.

The School of Social Work, University of South Carolina, announces the addition of Pearl Salsberry to its faculty. Miss Salsberry was most recently in charge of USO Travelers Aid in Portsmouth, Va., and was formerly director of public welfare in Hawaii.

Probation Standards

Adoption of minimum standards for probation and parole officers, to be recommended to courts seeking advice about personnel, was recently announced by the National Probation Association—result of a two-year study by a committee headed by W. Wallace Hoffman, chief probation officer of the Toledo, Ohio, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The standards include: a bachelor's degree from a college or university; one year of supervised experience in an approved social agency; selection through competitive merit examination. Graduation from a school of social work is held to be desirable as a definite standard, at the present time. Minimum salary scales of from $2,600 to $3,000 are also recommended.



Increases in Syphilis Rates

Percentage increase of new cases of primary and secondary syphilis in thirty-nine cities of 200,000 population or over, for the first nine months of the fiscal years 1942-43 and 1943-44. Prepared as part of a study of venereal disease made by the City Club of Portland, Oregon.

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BOOK REVIEWS

FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN AMERICAN LIFE, edited by David F. Bowers. Princeton University Press. $3.

IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THIS GROUP OF eight essays from the pens of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard professors will be but the first of many studies on the problems, processes, and goals having to do with relationships among groups in this country and with foreign influences on our life and culture. The writers have wisely gone beyond the usual discussion of Americanization.

It seems to this reviewer, however, that the professors do not point clearly enough to the goals; that although the book is weighty with sociological and philosophical terms, it is light in concrete examples.

The attitude of one of the writers seems somewhat inconsistent. Dr. James G. Leyburn, author of the chapter on "A Social Point of View," sees no solution for the problem of race "until intermarriage has wiped out all distinguishing marks of race in this country." "It would therefore be folly," he says, "to admit large numbers of colored immigrants; under present circumstances, it would be folly to admit any at all."

Perhaps Dr. Leyburn's inconsistency consists in saying, "Amalgamation occurs along *cultural* lines easily enough in the case of both these racial groups (Negro and Oriental). The rub comes in the fact that we can still tell a Negro by his looks, and that a Chinese still looks like an Oriental, while the grandchildren of the Swedes or Germans of two generations ago are indistinguishable from other Americans." The truth is that the ancestral backgrounds of most of us are distinguishable in varying degrees, but that many of the Anglo-Saxon element do not like looking at the Negroes and the Orientals and being reminded that they are as American as any of us.

Lester Ward, the founder of American sociology said, "Society can have what it values." We have, then, but to put social approval on the values *Negro* and *Oriental* (as we have on *German* and *Scandinavian*), and the job is done.

The book is a scholarly approach to the subject. Its analyses of social processes, its definitions of terms, its historical outlook, its philosophical treatise should be thoroughly read not only by other professors, but also by workers in our settlement houses, in our schools, and by others who profess to be molding public opinion. But until the professors do more work in the field and the field workers more philosophizing, we shall not be able to pull ourselves out of the present milling stage of intergroup relationships.

New York RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS

G. I. NIGHTINGALE—THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN ARMY NURSE, by Theresa Archard, Captain, A.N.C. Norton. $2.50.

SIMPLY, REALISTICALLY, AND FRANKLY, Captain Archard relates the experiences of a group of army nurses of which she was in charge from the days at Camp Shelby, Miss., to England, through the invasion of North Africa under fire and the landings on the beaches of Sicily, to the forced return home on a hospital ship —a story of two long years of war nursing.

This account is the stuff of which documentary films are made. Its effectiveness is in its restraint, its absolute adherence to things as they really were, told in a totally undramatic but lighthearted, readable style in the first person singular. The informality and naturalness hold the reader, yet often serve to gloss over the stark awfulness of what those nurses really had to undergo before the Army Nurse Corps clothed and equipped them properly. Those early victims of our unpreparedness had—luckily for Uncle Sam—"what it takes." They, like the nurses on Bataan, grinned and bore the same hardships as their men—in men's clothing. Of all the women's services, this—our forty-four year old Army Nurse Corps—holds the proudest record of devotion to duty under the harshest tests. Captain Archard's report is true to this tradition.

Read it without fail, but read with imagination and slowly enough to picture the grim scenes and realities the author's pen has refrained from coloring.

New York DOROTHY DEMING

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO: Preparatory Syllabus, by W. E. B. DuBois and Guy B. Johnson. The Phelps-Stokes Fund. $2.75.

SINCE WAR EXIGENCIES HAVE DELAYED the original project of a definitive encyclopedia of the Negro, its sponsors and editors have published this rather extensive topical outline, giving students access to a valuable reference and research bibliography on this subject of growing general interest and scholarly concern. An account of the history of the project planning is also appended. The completed work is, needless to say, eagerly awaited.

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Howard University

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THE BOOKSHELF

AN EXPERIMENT IN CASE WORK—GROUP WORK—COOPERATION

A report of a cooperative project in which nine Pasadena group work and case work agencies participated with the Social Service Exchange, with an evaluation of the project. Professor Harleigh Trecker, of the Graduate School of Social Work of the University of Southern California, consultant .....20c copy.

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, male, now employed in Orphanage, considering change. Many years experience administration, child program management, finest references, will travel. 8918 Survey.

R.N. desires position as Superintendent of Orphanage or Chief Nurse in Children's institution. Social Service experience. 8197 Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT, small institution. Broad experience, administrative personnel management. Locate anywhere. 8190 Survey.

SUPERVISOR-WORKER, combining skills Freudian-Rankian Schools; executive experience; would establish simple, effective case-work program; strong board. Would consider special case load or Intake service with supervision. 8200 Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT, institution or agency. Ten years with private agency of highest standards. Ten years administration large modern public children's program. Broad training in psychiatric social work, special experience college staff, vocational training, boy scouting, adoption, child placing and institutional care. 8194 Survey.

MAN with long executive experience in boys' work desires location in New England. Available October 1st. 8189 Survey.

EXECUTIVE with wide experience in the Recreational and Institutional field, desires connection with a children's organization. Can only consider day time work in New York City or within commuting distance. Am also experienced in fund-raising. 8203 Survey.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE, available October 1st to head Home for Dependent Children. Long experience in institutional administration; health programs; diet; case work; problem children; community contacts; etc. 8204 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

BUSINESS SECRETARY (man) for upstate Jewish social service agency—responsibilities include purchasing and supervising income producing areas—give business education and experience—state salary expected. Apply with details to 8201 Survey.

CASEWORKERS with training and/or experience, also persons who have a College Degree and aptitude for Social Work. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Apply American Red Cross, 31 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

BOYS' WORKER and GIRLS' WORKER wanted for Roadside Settlement, Des Moines, Iowa. Training and experience in Group Work required. Old, established agency, member Community Chest, adequate facilities. Write Mrs. Ruth McGregor, 23 Thirty-fourth Street, Des Moines 12, Iowa.

CASE WORK—GROUP WORKER: For group work agency and camp. Professional social work training and experience; attractive salary; job analysis available on request. Council Educational Alliance, 13512 Kinsman Road, Cleveland 20, Ohio.

WANTED: Supervisors and case workers with training and experience for work with the armed forces, ex-servicemen, and their dependents. Excellent salaries. Apply Home Service, American Red Cross, 161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.

WANTED: A couple for resident position—Boys' Dormitory. Must be able to supervise school work, recreational activities, direct the conduct of the boys. There are housekeeping duties entailed. For full details write to Superintendent, Friendship House, 2000 Adams Avenue, Scranton 9, Pa.

CASEWORKER—Catholic family or child welfare caseworker, salary range $1920 to $2340. Must have graduate training. 8178 Survey.

CASE WORKER for non-sectarian family agency in large Massachusetts city. Graduate degree in social work plus experience for supervised field placement in family agency required. Salary and advancement commensurate with experience and ability. 8195 Survey.

CASE WORKERS with training and experience for positions with Home Service Department of American Red Cross. Opportunity for case work with discharged servicemen. Midwestern City, population over 200,000. Salary Good. 8202 Survey.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a trained, experienced Children's Case Work Supervisor and three trained, experienced capable Senior Case Workers; must be persons of unquestioned good health, character and habits, and able to furnish references. Good salary, permanent employment, and an opportunity to do a real Case Work job with a State-wide, non-sectarian Child Placing Agency. Apply to the Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

SUPERVISOR, professionally trained and experienced, to have charge of a family service department in multiple service Jewish case work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of workers and students, administration of unit and community committee work. Salary range $2700 to $3800. Gertrude A. Glick, The Jewish Social Service Bureau, 15 Fernando St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

WANTED: Superintendent for training school and farm for boys (about 250), Northern climate. Protestant, married preferred. Excellent opportunity. Apply, stating age, education and experience. 8199 Survey.

GROUP WORKERS (2) working with boys and girls in club and activity program, also social recreation. Jewish Community Centre, New York City. State fully education, experience, references and salary expected. 8185 Survey.

GROUP WORKER—Male—with training, skills or experience. Resident position large mid-west settlement in challenging community. State personal data and qualifications. 8196 Survey.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER; 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, nonsectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (Kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, *PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 51 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity", Journal of Negro Life and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

Youth Organization

B'NAI B'RITH YOUTH ORGANIZATION—Social group work program under supervision of B'nai B'rith Youth Commission, Henry Monsky, Chairman; Julius Bisno, Administrative Secretary and National Director of Boys' Work; Beatrice B. Chapman, National Director of Girls' Work. Operates four programs: Aleph Zadik Aleph and B'nai B'rith Girls for boys and girls in high school, B'nai B'rith Young Men and B'nai B'rith Young Women for young adults up to twenty-five; maintains 16 field offices throughout the U. S. and Canada. Publishes BBYO Program Guide, BBYO Leader, The Shofar and BBG Newsletter. National headquarters: 1746 M Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to Prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysclUBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. A non-profit Bureau, established in 1918, to improve standards in the field of philanthropy, national and international, and to advise contributors in their giving. It was asked about 750 different philanthropic organizations during 1944. The Bureau investigates agencies and reports whether eleven essential standards as to reliability and effectiveness are met. Bureau members who are eligible for its confidential reports, on approved and non-approved agencies, include individuals, corporations, chambers of commerce, 700 local community chests and councils, and 29 foundations. Publishes annually "Giver's Guide to National Philanthropy," price 10c, and periodic newsletters to members. Inquiries welcomed.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

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THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37A, Illinois. A national organization to advance the science of public administration. All members receive official quarterly journal, *Public Administration Review,* which presents articles on current administrative practices. Discussion groups for members in metropolitan areas. Membership $5.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

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HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

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